

THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE NO. 914 AND 916 FARMAN ST. NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65 TRINITY BUILDING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., Props. A. H. Fitch, Manager. Daily Circulation, 7,000.

The matter with Greeley just now seems to be an attack of Arctic diary.

This seems to be a very cold winter for claimants around the Nebraska leg's laters.

There will soon be a general suspension of business among the cabinet makers.

The highest court in Nebraska seems to have an supreme dislike of long legislative sessions.

The American friends of Miss Mackey secretly hope that Prince Colonna can read his title clear.

What is it that is so attractive about normal schools that nearly every town in Nebraska wants one?

In the amputation business Germany seems to be playing the hog. She may bite off more than she can chew before she gets through.

It would do any good we would suggest that another fire in the signal service office at Washington might cause a warm wave for a day or two.

DR. MILLER has not practiced medicine for many years, but we would suggest that he would make a good cabinet physician for Grover Cleveland.

There is a good deal of discussion over the possibilities of long distance telephoning, but what the people want is a first-class short distance telephone.

WANTED—a normal school, an insane asylum, or a home for the friendless. For particulars in regard to bonus apply to any town in Nebraska, except Omaha.

It takes an American fair-keeper's daughter to catch an Italian prince. It is hoped that the noble Italian will not turn out to be an organ grinder in disguise.

What does the Omaha law and order league do with reference to amending our laws so that they can be enforced? It seems to us that this is a matter that comes within the province of such an organization.

The three-cent passenger bill, which has engrossed the attention of the legislature, has been found to be incorrectly engrossed, and it has accordingly been recommitted to the engrossing committee.

The decision of the supreme court declaring that the constitutional amendment relative to the legislative session was not carried is the effect that it requires a majority of the highest number of votes cast for any officer or proposition at any general election in order to carry such an amendment instead of a majority of the votes cast upon the amendment alone.

This is our opinion expressed without fear or promise of reward. The parties and papers that are so clamorous for the legislature to vote away these lands without any other guarantee than the mere chance of securing a royalty are evidently boring for sugar instead of salt.

Our attention has been called to the fact that early in the month of January Hon. H. W. Crook, introduced in the house a bill, No. 75, which aims to do away with the abuses of the assessment system in regard to railroad property.

This bill is superior in every respect to the one introduced by Mr. Troup at a much later date, and it is rather surprising that Mr. Troup should endeavor to distract the legislature by introducing his own bill instead of contenting himself with offering amendments to the Crook bill, if any were needed.

The principal feature of this bill is to make the license not less than \$500 all over the state. In other words it reduces the present license just one-half. We do not believe that the legislature will pass the Metz bill, but in case it does Governor Dawes should not hesitate to veto it.

The people generally, as well as a majority of the liquor dealers, are satisfied with the Slocumb law, which needs only a few slight amendments. Bills for the abolishment of the grand jury system, and the creation and election of county attorneys, have also been recommended for passage.

They are said to be nearly identical with the bills passed two years ago, and voted by the governor, and it is hoped that he will pursue the same course now. The grand jury system is all right if reasonable care is exercised in the selection of jurors.

SALT-MAKING AT LINCOLN.

The Bee objects to the development of the salt interests of the state on the ground that the men who propose to put their money into it comprise a syndicate of fat purses. In the name of all the little tin gods on wheels, of which it is the very best and much the least, what does the Bee mean? If the fat purses are to be tiled out of all enterprises simply because it is criminal and treasonable to be a state and threatening to society to be a fat purse, or to be the owner of one, then how big enterprises to be placed on their feet and pushed to successful operation? The Bee is simply a crank of intense emotion, or a knave of low degree.—Lincoln Journal.

We are not aware that we have opposed or retarded the development of the saline interests of the state, or any other legitimate undertaking that would add to our wealth-producing power. Up to this time The Bee has said nothing editorially in regard to the proposed saline bill one way or the other. The only suspicious circumstances connected with that scheme is the zeal exhibited in its favor by parties and newspapers that are always notoriously up to their necks in jobs and schemes of plunder. Before the legislature votes away the last 13,000 acres of land that remain the property of the state, it behooves the members of that body to thoroughly inform themselves about the saline land business. It is true that a large portion of the lands donated by the general government for the development of the saline interests of this state have been diverted to other channels and purposes. It is also notorious that every scheme up to this time to utilize the salt springs near Lincoln has been connected with a land steal and a job to rob the taxpayers of the state.

The original Tichenor lease was procured by fraud and bribery. The contracts with Isaac Cahn were engineered by corruption and bribery. The various offers since Cahn and his associates abandoned the salt works have aimed at only one thing, and that was to get a chance to grab the remaining saline lands and leave the state nothing to show for the lands except a hole in the ground. Now we believe it to be the interest of Nebraska to utilize the salt springs near Lincoln, and if possible to build up a large salt manufacturing industry. There is a decided difference of opinion, however, among men who claim to have analyzed the component parts of the brine in the Lincoln salt basin, as to the quantity of salt that can be extracted therefrom. It is asserted by some that the brine is too weak and will not produce salt enough to pay for working it. On the other hand the parties who are urging the present saline bill make the most extravagant estimates and claim that more salt will be taken out of Salt Creek than is produced either at Saginaw or Syracuse, and that the prospects are much better than were those of the Syracuse salt fields when they were first opened. Now it strikes us that if any set of capitalists have so much confidence in the productive capacity of those springs the safest and best thing for the state to do is to give them a free lease for a term of years, to be followed by a royalty on what they produce thereafter. This will place the risk entirely with the capitalists, and if they take it they are fairly entitled to the benefit. Our advice to the legislature would be to authorize the state officers to make such a lease. That will leave the proceeds of the saline lands, which are worth \$10 to \$15 an acre, or from \$130,000 to \$200,000 in the aggregate, to the state instead of the royalty which is promised in case the experiment proves a success. In other words, we would prefer to keep the saline lands in lieu of the royalty which these parties propose to pay during the next ten or twenty years, and take no risks whatever. If the capitalists have not the confidence to invest forty or fifty thousand dollars with the assurance that they have a free lease, or a lease at a nominal figure, for a term of years, it would be rash and reckless for the state to vote away these lands and take the chances at the end of the next year of having nothing more than a hole in the ground for its investment.

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A MATTER OF INTEREST.

Mr. Olmstead, who has evidently been made the tool of some designing money-shark, has introduced into the house a bill by ingeniously worded bill, No. 298, pretending to have for its object a reduction of the rate of interest. It provides that "any rate of interest which may be agreed upon, not exceeding eight dollars per year upon one hundred dollars, shall be valid upon any loan or forbearance of money, goods or things in action, which rate of interest agreed upon may be taken yearly or for a shorter period, or in advance, if so expressly agreed, provided, that no greater interest shall be taken, directly or indirectly, for a shorter time than one year, than one dollar per month upon one hundred dollars, or one per cent per month upon each dollar loaned."

At first glance one would suppose that Mr. Olmstead proposes to reduce the rate of interest from ten to eight per cent. Upon a careful reading, however, of his amendment it will be seen that it is nothing more nor less than an attempt to restore the old rate of one per cent a month. This is a move in the interest of money sharks who deal in small loans on short time. The legitimate bankers are satisfied with the present interest law which allows them ten per cent, and according to banking custom they take their interest in advance every sixty or ninety days, which really gives them a little more than ten per cent. The sharks, however, probably think that it is easier to calculate interest at one per cent a month. Figuring interest at ten per cent annum is a little complicated. If the legislature, however, should strike out the last portion of Mr. Olmstead's amendment, and thus make the rate of interest eight per cent, without any ifs or ands, Mr. Olmstead and his partners would feel rather disgusted.

The Bee has received several letters urging the claims of various towns for the location of the proposed additional normal school, but we do not intend to publish any of these letters for the reason that we do not favor any one location more than another, and because we are opposed to the establishment of another normal school at this time, when the people are suffering from over-taxation, low prices, and general depression. The normal school at Peru is sufficient for all practical purposes for several years to come. It has facilities for instructing from 300 to 500 teachers in the course of a year. If 200 are graduated every year it will be an ample supply for this state, considering the fact that the greater number of teachers in Nebraska are from other states, where there are normal schools with facilities equal to any afforded in Nebraska. Besides the state university turns out every year quite a number of teachers, so also do the various high schools and the private educational institutions. The taxpayers of this state cannot afford to increase their already enormous burdens, especially when they are called upon to endow an additional asylum for the insane and to enlarge all the benevolent and charitable institutions that are already established.

The supreme court holds that the constitutional amendment, extending the legislative session to sixty days and making the pay of members five dollars a day, was not carried. The legislature will therefore have to conclude its business within the limit of forty days and content itself with the old pay of three dollars a day. Members who have been living at the rate of five dollars a day will now have to cut down expenses for the rest of the session, or make a levy on the lobby.

The way in which the senate has loaded down the three-cent passenger bill with amendments has made that measure almost worthless. It is the old story over again. It is easier for the railroads to capture 17 men than 51. The Nebraska senate reminds one of the United States senate, which is not only controlled by the railroads, but has among its members several rail-road attorneys.

A special dispatch from Omaha to the Kansas City Times says: "The friends of Dr. George L. Miller, editor of the Omaha Herald, claim that he has received positive assurance from Mr. Cleveland that he will be made postmaster general." Stick a peg there, and wait until the grand-hog puts in another appearance. This, however, is not a ground-hog case with Dr. Miller.

The newspapers outside of Iowa seem to trouble themselves more about the prohibition question in that state than do the people of that commonwealth. Perhaps they know what Iowa wants better than her citizens do. It strikes us that if the majority of the people do not want prohibition they have it within their power to abolish it just as much as they had to establish it.

PHOENIX is a modest town. All she seems to care for is the territorial capital, the proposed insane asylum, and the territorial university.—Tombstone Arizona Epitaph.

Phoenix reminds us very much of Lincoln, Nebraska, so far as its are concerned. The only way to account for the modesty of Phoenix is that John J. Gosper, formerly of Lincoln, was one of its promoters of that place.

CHURCH HOWE IS IN FAVOR OF THE THREE-CENT BILL.

Church Howe is in favor of the three-cent bill if it is sure to be passed, because at that event he knows his vote would not alter the result. If it is sure to be defeated, he is still in favor of it for the same reason. Of course when it came to loading down the bill with amendments to make it utterly useless, he was on hand as usual.

Those citizens of Lincoln who contributed to the foundation of the state university have had the underpinning knocked from under their claims. The legislature was unable to see any good foundation for their demand for relief to the extent of eight thousand dollars.

If the newspapers would give the specialists a rest we would hardly know there was such an organization, but so long as the press continues to make a mountain out of a molehill the specialists will consider themselves a very important body.

The biggest gas bill of the season is that of St. Louis. According to the judgment of the supreme court of Missouri, it amounts to \$907,945. The question that now troubles St. Louis is how to meter.

There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at the flood leads on to fortune. This was the sentiment no doubt that led the valiant Italian prince to capture the daughter of Flood's partner.

The legislature has fourteen more working days. It can work a good deal of mischief in that time, but if it doesn't do any worse than it has up to the present time, it will not do very much harm.

The biggest exhibit at the New Orleans world's exposition is the exhibit of indubitance. It amounts to \$360,000, and it is one of the exhibits that is not likely to be removed when the exposition breaks up.

WESTERN NEWS. UTAH. W. D. Adkin, aged 20, mounted a bucking pony in Salt Lake City. The animal reared and fell back on Adkin, crushing him to death.

THE receipts of bullion and ore at the banks of Salt Lake City for the week ending February 6th, inclusive, amounted to \$125,401.31 of which \$99,942.87 was bullion, and \$25,458.44 was ore. The week previous the receipts were \$20,071 in bullion and \$2,833 in ore.

THE conviction of Royal H. Young before the commissioner's court, at Salt Lake, for having three wives, and the arrest of one of them, for polygamy, in connection with the several convictions for polygamy heretofore obtained at Salt Lake and in Arizona, are beginning to alarm the law-defying Mormons. To avoid arrest, many of the hardened pros of the church who affect indifference to these convictions and back up the missionary labor.

MONTEANA. About 2,000 men are said to be wintering in the Cour d'Alene country. The total rewards offered for the capture of Con. Murphy, lately lynched, amounted to \$1,700.

THE U. S. government spent \$1,000 at Boise, Idaho, for the manure of the cow that was killed by the explosion of dynamite. The cow was chief, badly banging up her carcass features.

IT costs twice as much to ship a ton of merchandise from St. Paul to Livingston as it would to ship a ton of matter from Butte to Mercur.

INCLUDING Indian reservations, the Miles City land district contains 35,000,000 acres—almost half of Montana. Of the amount of Indian reservations occupy 15,000,000 acres.

THE Utah & Northern railway is so crowded with business that it is impossible to keep them supplied with cars enough to handle the traffic. In the past four months the road has been supplied with over 400 freight cars, and hardly a day passes but some narrow gauge cars are shipped over the O. S. L., and still the cry for more.

STRAWBERRIES are selling at fifty cents per quart in San Bernardino. Red Bluff people are engaging in the planting of mulberry trees for shade in the place of the discarded eucalyptus.

THE police of Chinatown, San Francisco, made 15 arrests in a factory and secured the pagans out of \$2,210.

THE tramp lunatics are assuming alarming proportions all over the state. Proves that the snow now arriving at Los Angeles.

A company with a capital of \$20,000 is about to be organized at Pottsville for the purpose of lighting that town by electricity.

STOVE EATERS.

Over 6,000 sheep were lost around Prineville, Oregon, during the last snow.

FOOTBALL is the latest fashionable craze among the leaders of the future society in Nevada.

A CAPITAL case is ripening in Idaho. A bill appropriating \$100,000 for a capital building at Boise started the hubbub.

THE party consisting of Lieutenant Allan and Sergeant Robinson, U. S. A., and E. W. Flocke, U. S. signal officer, sent out under direction of General Miles to explore the Yukon river, Alaska, left Portland, Oregon, by the steamer Idaho recently for the far north.

DURING the past twenty years there have been taken from the forests of the Sierra, for the use of the Comstock mines alone, timber amounting in value, as paid for at the mine, to \$5,000,000. For nearly ten years prior to 1881 1,000 cords of wood were taken over the Virginia & Truckee railroad daily to Virginia City.

THE Question of Net Earnings. From the very beginning it appears to have been a study with the managers of the Pacific railways how to beat the government out of its dues. The money which with these roads were actually being taken from the public treasury and yet the government holds only a secondary claim on the works. Since the construction of the roads there have been constant disagreements with referees to the discomfiture of postal service, government troops and stores, and the payment of interest. The act of 1862 put the government to pay for its service "fair and reasonable compensation, and not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service." The government claimed the right to decide the rates for mail service, but this claim the management of the Pacific railroads disputed. The matter was carried to the supreme court and decided adversely to the government. Since then the government has based its allowance for postal service on the rates paid to other roads for similar service, but this did not prove satisfactory, particularly to the Union Pacific. The latter claimed that the mails should be paid for as express matter, arguing that its charter would admit of that construction. Here was another disagreement, which resulted in carrying the case to the court of claims for settlement. The court has just acted on the case, the accounts being stated to the class of 1882. The finding of the court is in favor of the government, although it claims against the company has been reduced about \$3,000,000. But in determining the case, the court undertook to act on the question of net earnings. According to the decision the expenses not charged to construction or capital, even though they are "partly in the nature of permanent improvements," are to be deducted from the gross earnings, and the balance is to constitute the net earnings. According to the Thurman act, which should be the law in the case, the company are permitted to deduct from the gross earnings the cost of operating their roads in the state of repair, and the annual interest on their first mortgage bonds. Under the law there is no difficulty in determining the question of net earnings, but the decision of the court actually leaves it to the managers of the Pacific roads to determine the question of net earnings for themselves. Under the decision the companies may expend what money they please and for any purpose they like, and so long as they are not charged to construction and capital they are to be deducted from the gross earnings. In reviewing this decision the New York Times says:

With all due respect to the court we are constrained to say that this puts the government altogether at the mercy of the corporation, and could hardly have had any other result. As a matter of fact, it is good for nothing but to permit the company to incur any expense it may choose for its own benefit, for the purpose of cutting down the net earnings. Under the decision to the government are to be met. It will claim of course, that all its expenses are bona fide, and it will easily avoid charging them, whatever they may be, to construction or capital. Its methods of charging and keeping accounts are in its own control, and it is given a loophole of evasion large enough to run any amount of new constructions and equipments through. As if this were not enough the court specifically states that it may charge to expenses what may be "partly in the nature of permanent improvements." Why "partly" and what does "partly" mean? That is practically for the company to divide and to will only make it cover anything it is disposed to add to its construction and equipment.

Supreme Court of Nebraska. February 5, 1885. Ex parte Esda. A complaint in a criminal prosecution must be sufficiently specific to negative the innocence of the party sought to be charged with an offense. And when the statute makes it a crime to injure growing trees, "the property of another," it is necessary that the ownership of the injured property be alleged, giving the name of the true owner.

When One Swallow Makes a Summer. Philadelphia Evening Call. Jay Gould has made many prophecies that never came true. But when he says that business is reviving we are inclined to believe him. The tide has turned. There will be a fair spring business, and all the better for the country because there will be no "boom" with it.

There Are Others Like Her. Asquith Chronicle (Dem.). Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, the maiden of 45 who will go to the white house during the next four years, hates politicians as the devil does holy water.

WACKFOLD SQUEEZES BARNES. THE PRINCIPAL OF A CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL. EXPENSES FOR FRODOG PUPILS. Chicago, February 12.—The board of education of Chicago, has ordered the suspension of Frodog Barnes, principal of the high school, for two weeks, for forging pupils. The order was also passed to abolish corporal punishment in the schools.

Another Bird-otment Against Ward. New York, February 12.—The grand jury brought in another indictment today against Ferdinand Ward, former partner of Gen. Grant, for crookedness in connection with the Marine bank. The court issued another bench warrant for Ward. The latter is still in London street jail under another indictment.

WOOD is worth \$20 a cord at Tombstone. The total value of property in Arizona territory, as taken from the assessment rolls of Arizona counties of Arizona for 1884, is \$21,800,000.

ARIZONA. Arizona is not the only section of the coast whose bullion output shows a falling off. The same feature is observable in California; while the production of California is four millions less than that of the previous year.

ARIZONA. Arizona contains within her borders nearly, if not quite, 38,000 square miles of coal formation, which is computed to be almost one-half of the coal area of the United States. The beds are of size from two inches to twenty feet.

NEW MEXICO. Santa Fe county owes the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad \$20,000 interest.

ALBUQUERQUE has an Indian school, thoroughly equipped, with elaborate accessories for teaching the pupils.

LARGE and valuable deposits of merchantable mica have been discovered twenty miles north of Santa Fe, and no small excitement has been created there by the discovery.

The editorial papers seem to think that the coming lawsuit between Ben Butler and

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO LOAN—MONEY. MONEY TO LOAN.—In sums of \$10 and up, on HORSE PAPERS, FURNITURE and all kinds of chattels, W. H. Motter, 1424 Farmans St., over Morse's shoe store. 3821.

MONEY TO LOAN.—I have money to loan on improved property, in any amount to suit, at reasonable rates. W. H. Motter, 1424 Farmans St., over Morse's shoe store. 3821.

MONEY TO LOAN on chattels by J. T. Hoarty, 213 South 14th St. 3821.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of \$200 and upward. C. F. Davis and Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, 108 Farmans St. 5074.

MONEY loaned on chattels. Railroad Tickets bought and sold. Foreman, 212 S. 12th St. 7647.

HELP WANTED. WANTED—A first class man to make pipes 1/2 inch and upwards. Apply to J. H. Smith, corner Chicago and 21st. 197-17.

WANTED—Teams. T. Murray, 18th & H. 156-17.

WANTED—A first class head waitress, only one thoroughly competent need apply the C. 2005. 2054.

WANTED—First class cabinet maker, at Geo. Wash, 11th & Dodge. 129-17.

WANTED—Two boys to learn book keeping. Sit-down. 1514 Douglas St. J. H. Smith. 129-17.

WANTED—A kitchen girl at 1513 Howard St. 127-17.

WANTED—Dish washer at Emmet house. 150-17.

WANTED—A good woman cook. Apply at once at 113 S. 16th St. Mrs. Hill. 184-17.

WANTED—A man that understands restaurant business, and will make himself useful in dining room. References required. 113 Douglas St. 175-17.

WANTED—A new woman. Call on H. C. Ferguson, Omaha Business College. 149-17.

WANTED—Agents for our new book, good pay to workers. Call at address Geo. Hunter, 14 S. 10th St., Omaha Neb. 1-3-17.

WANTED—Good live stock. Address Mutual Real Estate Co., Stewart Neb. 185-17.

WANTED—A first class dining room girl at the Metropolitan. No other need apply. 537-17.

SITUATIONS WANTED. A young married man wants situation as book keeper in a wholesale establishment in Omaha. Address "C." care Bee. 585-17.

FOR SALE—Stock of crops and fixtures cheap.

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FOR SALE—200 acres of best land in Washington county, Neb. Will either sell for cash or will trade for land in Omaha. If bought will give some more on long time. The whole land is in cultivation. Address Geo. Kolowrat, No. 1214 S. 17th St., Omaha, Neb. 2817.

FOR SALE—Station and fixtures, including a cow, and doing a good business. Address "S." care Bee office. 127-17.

FOR SALE—Cheap—one half acre in north Omaha. Address N. Y. Z. Bee office. 9417.

FOR SALE—200 tons selected hay at Elk Horn Station, price \$2.00 per ton. Apply to Wm. Hooper, Elk Horn. 117-17.

FOR SALE—A good paying investment business well located and established in thriving town of E. M., R. R. in Neb. Everything ready to step right into. Only moderate cash required. Address "X. Y." Bee office. 912-17.

FOR SALE CHEAP—One elegant chamber set, former cost \$75.00. One regulator clock, one set of wood chairs, piano, five iron bedsteads, one horse, one harness, one beautiful china coffee set. Also a large well located S. Bernard street. Inquire 1615 D. O. 2817.

FOR SALE—60x160 feet on Corning street 3 blocks west of Military bridge, \$1,000. John L. McCague opposite Post office. 334-17.

FOR SALE—137x124 feet on corner, south-east front, house 3 rooms, barn, 3 blocks west of Park ave. and Leavenworth, easy payment. Call on \$1,700. John L. McCague, opposite Post office. 347-17.

PAID UP—Good quality, 1st class, 2nd & 3rd. C. J. Claassen, Schuyler, Neb. 118-17.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—At \$10 per acre, for or part of two thousand acres of the best land for 750 miles east of Kansas City, will exchange for Nebraska land or merchandise. Bedford, S. 2817.

MISCELLANEOUS. \$5 REWARD—Will be paid for the return of my watch and gold watch. My name is Mary A. Taylor. E. S. Dandy, Jr., 25 and Mary's care. 129-17.

TAKEN UP—One boy, age 12, weight about 120 lbs. Inhabit of better with hitting a rope. Can read and write. Inquire at 113 Douglas St. 175-17.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS—Large up-to-date room for rent or will sell either business or room of 1000 sq. ft. 12th & Farmans. Inquire 2114 C. 2017.

DRIVE vans, stags and carpools cleaned at the shortest notice. Will also make the material occupy or ride way without the least inconvenience to occupants or neighbors, with or without the necessary apparatus. A. Evans & Co., 311 C. Ave. 921-17.

FOR TRADE—For merchandise—groceries—provisions, ferret, three (3) valuable lots in Dayton, Ohio. One 114 1/2 St. Louis, Mo. 500 acres of fine land in Kansas One (1) farm in Ohio. The property is free of incumbrance. All communications will be treated strictly confidential. S. H. Wainwright, 2075 Cummins, St. 287-17.

PERSONAL. PERSONAL—A gentleman going into farming and cattle business, would like to make the acquaintance of an amiable lady who would, if agreeable to both, make a good mother to his orphaned child. Address "A." care Bee, 113 Douglas St. 175-17.

WANTED—By a young lady, a stranger in the city, a young girl to assist her. Address Miss A. U. Burns. 161-17.

EDWARD KUEHL, MASTER OF PALMYSTERY AND ODDITY. 802 Fourth street, between Farmans and Harney. Will give the most complete instruction for anyone taking in the past and present, and on correspondence. Address "E. K." care Bee, 113 Douglas St. 175-17.